(c) To endorse the Sub-Commission's recommendation that arrangements regarding the organization of the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, as contained in Commission decision 1992/115 of 3 March 1992, be repeated in subsequent years.

[See chap. XXIV.]

1993/113. Question of the follow-up to the guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files

At its 67th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the Commission, referring to the guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files (E/CN.4/1990/72) adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/95 of 14 December 1990, decided, without a vote, to request the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session:

(a) On the application of the guidelines within the United Nations system;

(b) On information collected from States and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations concerning the follow-up to the guidelines at the regional and national levels.

[See chap. XIV.]

1993/114. Human rights and the environment

At its 67th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the Commission, taking note of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1992/31 of 27 August 1992, decided, without a vote, to endorse the request of the Sub-Commission to the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, Ms. Fatma Zohra Ksentini, to prepare a second progress report containing additional information on and an analysis of decisions and views of Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and international human rights organizations, as well as information on and an analysis of national law and practice, and also to endorse the request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance she might require for the preparation of her study and the necessary assistance to compile and analyse the information and documents collected.

[See chap. XIV.]

1993/115. Proposal for the establishment of an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 68th meeting, on 11 March 1993, the Commission, recalling its resolution 1992/55 of 3 March 1992 and the annex thereto on the establishment of an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights, decided, without a vote, to postpone consideration of the proposal for the establishment of an emergency mechanism to its fiftieth or a subsequent session.

[See chap. XI.]

1993/116. Organization of the work of the fiftieth session

At its 69th meeting, on 12 March 1993, the Commission, taking into account its heavy schedule of work and that of its sessional working groups, as well as the need to give adequate consideration to all the items on the agenda, and recalling that in previous years the Economic and Social Council had approved the Commission's request for additional meetings for its thirty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, decided, without a vote: (a) to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, forty fully-serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, for the Commission's fiftieth session, and (b) to request the Chairman of the Commission at its fiftieth session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings that the Economic and Social Council might authorize to be utilized only if such meetings proved to be absolutely necessary.

[See chap. III.]

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on Human Rights held its forty-ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 1 February to 12 March 1993. It held 69 meetings (E/CN.4/1993/SR.1-69) 1/ during the session.

2. The session was opened by Mr. Sirous Nasseri (Islamic Republic of Iran), Acting Chairman of the Commission at its forty-eighth session, who made a statement. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights also addressed the Commission at its 1st meeting.

B. Attendance

3. The session was attended by representatives of States members of the Commission, by observers from other States Members of the United Nations, by observers from non-member States and by representatives of the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements and non-governmental organizations. An attendance list is given in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

4. At its 1st meeting, on 1 February 1993, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. Roberto Garretón (Chile)
	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)
	Mr. Cornelius Flinterman (Netherlands)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)

D. Agenda

5. Also at its 1st meeting, the Commission had before it the provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session (E/CN.4/1993/1 and Add.1), drawn up, in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the provisional agenda considered by the Commission at its forty-eighth session in accordance with paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII).

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada proposed that a new item, entitled "Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia", be included in the provisional agenda.

7. The representatives of Austria, Germany, the Russian Federation and the United States of America made statements with regard to the proposal made by Canada.

8. The proposal was adopted without a vote.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia proposed that a new item, entitled "Commemoration of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People", be included in the provisional agenda.

10. The representatives of Canada, Chile and Cuba made statements with regard to the proposal made by Colombia.

11. The Commission postponed its decision on the proposal to a later date.

12. At the same meeting, the agenda was adopted without a vote, with a reservation concerning the pending decision on the proposal made by Colombia.

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 February 1993, the Commission adopted, without a vote, the proposal made by Colombia.

14. For the text of the agenda as adopted, see annex II to the present report.

E. Organization of work

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 February 1993, the Commission considered the organization of its work.

16. The Commission had before it the following documents:

Report by the independent expert, Mr. Christian Tomuschat, on the situation of human rights in Guatemala, prepared in accordance with paragraph 13 of Commission resolution 1992/78 (E/CN.4/1993/10);

Report of the independent expert on El Salvador, Mr. Pedro Nikken, appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/62 of 3 March 1992 (E/CN.4/1993/11);

Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/4);

Written statements submitted by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/14, E/CN.4/1993/NGO/15);

Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/33).

17. Bearing in mind the respective priority of the items and the availability of the relevant documentation, the Commission accepted the recommendation of its officers that the following agenda items should be considered concurrently: items 4 and 9; items 5, 6, 15 and 16; items 7, 8, 17 and 18; items 24 and 26; and items 13, 14 and 23. The Commission further agreed to consider the agenda items in the following order: 4, 9; 5, 6, 15, 16; 27; 7, 8, 17, 18; 20; 25; 22; 28; 19; 10; 11; 12 (b); 12; 24, 26; 21; 13, 14, 23.

18. The Commission approved an additional meeting for the open-ended working group on the drafting of a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

19. Also at its 2nd meeting, the Commission accepted the recommendation of its officers regarding the limitation of the frequency and duration of statements. Members of the Commission were limited to one statement of 15 minutes or two statements of 10 minutes per item. Observers and non-governmental organizations were limited to one statement of 10 minutes per item. Observer States and liberation movements mentioned in reports submitted to the Commission were limited to one statement of 15 minutes or two statements of 10 minutes under the item concerned. It was also agreed that, with regard to rights of reply, the practice followed by the Third Committee of the General Assembly, namely a limitation to two replies, five minutes for the first and three minutes for the second, would be observed.

20. At the same meeting, upon the recommendation of its officers, the Commission decided to invite a number of experts, special rapporteurs, special representatives and chairmen-rapporteurs of working groups to participate in the meetings at which their reports were to be considered.

21. For the text of the decision as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/101.

22. At the same meeting, with respect to its resolutions 1992/62, entitled "Situation of human rights in El Salvador", and 1992/78, entitled "Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights", the Commission accepted the recommendation of its officers to postpone the decision as to the agenda item under which the questions would be considered.

23. At the 48th meeting, on 2 March 1993, the independent expert on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, Mr. Pedro Nikken, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/11) to the Commission. It was understood that this introduction would not prejudice the decision by the Commission as to the item under which the report would be considered.

24. At the 60th meeting, on 8 March 1993, the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Guatemala, Mr. Christian Tomuschat, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/10) to the Commission. It was understood that this introduction would not prejudice the decision by the Commission as to the item under which the report would be considered.

25. At the 67th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the representative of Colombia introduced, under agenda item 3, draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.89, sponsored by Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Spain*, Uruguay and Venezuela. Peru and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

26. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.89.

27. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

28. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/93.

29. At the 69th meeting, on 17 March 1993, the Chairman orally proposed a draft decision concerning the organization of work for the fiftieth session of the Commission.

30. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of the draft decision.

31. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

32. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/116.

33. At the same meeting, the Chairman orally proposed a draft resolution concerning the rationalization of the work of the Commission.

34. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

35. For the text as adopted see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/98.

F. Meetings, resolutions and documentation

36. Of the 69 meetings held by the Commission, three were extended to the equivalent of six additional meetings. The working group established by the Commission also held a meeting equivalent to one additional meeting.

37. The resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its forty-ninth session are contained in chapter II of the present report. Draft resolutions and decisions for action by the Economic and Social Council are set out in chapter I.

38. Annex III contains estimates of the administrative and programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions of the Commission, prepared in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

39. Annex IV contains a list of documents issued for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

G. Visits

40. At the 3rd meeting, on 2 February 1993, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan, addressed the Commission. At the same meeting statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of India and Pakistan.

41. At the 5th meeting, on 3 February 1993, Mr. Niels Helveg Petersen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, addressed the Commission.

42. At the 7th meeting, on 4 February 1993, Mr. Georges Kiejman, Minister-Delegate for Human Rights of France, addressed the Commission.

43. At the same meeting, Baroness Margaretha af Ugglas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, addressed the Commission.

44. At the 12th meeting, on 9 February 1993, Mr. Douglas Hogg, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, addressed the Commission. At the same meeting, the observer for Iraq made a statement equivalent to the right of reply. At the 13th meeting, on 9 February 1993, the representative of the Sudan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply. At the 14th meeting, on 10 February 1993, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

45. At the 14th meeting, on 10 February 1993, Ms. Johanna Dohnal, Federal Minister for Women's Affairs of Austria, addressed the Commission.

46. At the 20th meeting, on 15 February 1993, Mr. Georgs Andrejevs, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, addressed the Commission.

47. At the 22nd meeting, on 16 February 1993, Mr. Robert Mroziewicz, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, addressed the Commission.

48. At the 23rd meeting, on 16 February 1993, Mr. Paulo Tjipilica, Minister of Justice of Angola, addressed the Commission. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

49. At the 26th meeting, on 18 February 1993, Mr. Adelaziz Abdalla Shido, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Sudan, addressed the Commission.

50. At the 27th meeting, on 18 February 1993, Mr. Seyed Ataollah Mohajerani, Deputy to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, addressed the Commission.

51. At the same meeting, Mr. Paavo Väyrynen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, addressed the Commission.

52. At the 30th meeting, on 22 February 1993, Mr. Oscar de la Puente Raygada, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, addressed the Commission.

53. At the same meeting, Oscar Arias Sanchez, Former President of Costa Rica and Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1987, addressed the Commission. Mr. Arias Sánchez was accompanied by five Nobel Peace Prize laureates, Mr. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Ms. Maired Corrigan Maguire, Ms. Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Mr. Elie Wiesel and Ms. Betty Williams. At the same meeting, the observer for Myanmar made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

54. At the 31st meeting, on 22 February 1993, Mrs. Jenny Shipley, Minister of Women's Affairs and Social Welfare of New Zealand, addressed the Commission.

55. At the 40th meeting, on 25 February 1993, Mr. Wolfgang Schallenberg, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of Austria, addressed the Commission.

56. At the 47th meeting, on 2 March 1993, Mr. Habib Ben Yahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, addressed the Commission.

57. At the same meeting, Mr. Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, addressed the Commission.

58. At the same meeting, Mr. Amos Wako, Attorney-General of Kenya, addressed the Commission.

59. At the 50th meeting, on 3 March 1993, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, addressed the Commission.

60. At the 56th meeting, on 5 March 1993, Mr. Klaus Kinkel, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, addressed the Commission.

61. At the 59th meeting, on 8 March 1993, Mrs. Agatha Uwilingiyimana, Minister of Primary and Secondary Education of Rwanda, addressed the Commission.

62. At the 65th meeting, on 10 March 1993, Mr. Lojze Peterle, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, addressed the Commission.

H. Other matters

63. At the 1st meeting, on 1 February 1993, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Western European and other States), Finland (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Japan and the United States of America made statements with regard to the question of the representation of Yugoslavia.

64. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 February 1993, on the occasion of the separation of Mr. Antoine Blanca, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, from the United Nations, the representatives of Chile, Equatorial Guinea, the

Islamic Republic of Iran, the Netherlands and Poland, on behalf of their regional groups, made statements. Mr. Antoine Blanca also made a statement.

65. At the same meeting, the Commission decided, by acclamation, to express its gratitude to Mr. Antoine Blanca.

66. For the decision as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/102.

67. At the 66th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the Chairman of the Commission made the following statement:

> "The Commission on Human Rights, taking note of the wishes of Latvia and Estonia to strengthen their political institutions and national cultures, having in mind the interests of members of other nationalities permanently residing in these countries who wish to be equal members of their societies, realizing the present difficulties relating to populations transferred into Estonia, Latvia and Russia and existing legislation in this field, taking note of the views expressed during the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights on the existing problems, taking into consideration visits of various international fact-finding missions to Estonia and Latvia and the cooperation extended by the Governments to these missions, taking note of the findings and recommendations of the missions, appeals to all interested parties and others concerned to abstain from any official declarations and actions which might adversely affect the confidence building among the people living in these countries; invites all parties to continue their efforts to search for acceptable solutions by peaceful means, and in conformity with principles of justice and international law."

68. At the 68th meeting, on 11 March 1993, the observer for Zaire made a statement.

IV. QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES, INCLUDING PALESTINE

69. The Commission considered agenda item 4 at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 2 February 1993; it continued its consideration of the item, concurrently with item 9 (see chap. IX) at its 4th to 9th meetings, from 3 to 8 February, and at its 29th meeting, on 19 February 1993. 1/

70. The Commission had before it the following documents:

Reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories: notes by the Secretary-General (in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 A) (A/47/76, A/47/262);

Letter dated 19 June 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/3);

Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/5);

Letter dated 20 July 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/6);

Letter dated 28 September 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/9);

Report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/12);

Note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/13);

Letter dated 7 October 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/70);

Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/71);

Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/72);

Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/73);

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/74);

Letter dated 1 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/81);

Letter dated 3 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/83);

Letter dated 9 February 1993 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/88);

Note verbale dated 13 January 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/89);

Note verbale dated 4 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/91);

Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/94);

Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/100);

Note verbale dated 26 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/112);

Letter dated 2 March 1993 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/114);

Note verbale dated 8 March 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/121).

71. In the general debate on agenda 4, statements 1/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Argentina (5th), Australia (9th), Austria (3rd), Bangladesh (6th), Canada (3rd), China (6th), Cuba (8th), Cyprus (5th), Finland (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) (7th), India (5th), Indonesia (6th), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (8th), Japan (6th), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (6th), Malaysia (6th), Mauritania (5th),

Mauritius (9th), Nigeria (4th), Pakistan (3rd), Republic of Korea (5th), Russian Federation (7th), Sudan (6th), Syrian Arab Republic (2nd), United States of America (6th), Tunisia (6th).

72. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Algeria (4th), Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (2nd), Egypt (4th), Israel (6th), Jordan (4th), Morocco (3rd), Oman (6th), Senegal (9th), Sri Lanka (8th), Turkey (7th), United Arab Emirates (9th), Viet Nam (7th), Yemen (6th).

73. The observer for Palestine made a statement (2nd).

74. The Commission also heard statements from the following intergovernmental organizations: League of Arab States (4th), Organization of the Islamic Conference (7th).

75. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (2nd), Anglican Consultative Council (8th), Arab Lawyers Union (8th), Arab Organization for Human Rights (8th), Human Rights Advocates (4th), International Commission of Jurists (4th), International Fellowship of Reconciliation (2nd), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (8th), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Dotainees (8th), Pax Christi (4th), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (8th), World Christian Life Community (9th), World Confederation of Labour (8th), World Federation of Trade Unions (8th), World Islamic Call Society (4th), World Muslim Congress (8th), World Organization against Torture (8th), World Young Women's Christian Association (8th).

76. At its 29th meeting, on 19 February 1993, the Commission took up consideration of the draft resolutions submitted under agenda item 4.

77. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.2, sponsored by Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Bahrain*, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq*, Jordan*, Kuwait*, Lebanon*, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco*, Oman*, Pakistan, Qatar*, Saudi Arabia*, Senegal*, Somalia*, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates* and Yemen*. Madagascar*, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam* and Zimbabwe* subsequently joined the sponsors.

78. At the request of the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken on the draft resolution.

79. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

80. The draft resolution was adopted by 29 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

81. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Sudan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

82. The representatives of Kenya and Mauritania subsequently indicated that had they been present at the voting they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

83. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/1.

84. At the same meeting, the observer for Yemen introduced two draft resolutions, A and B (E/CN.4/1993/L.4), sponsored by Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Iraq*, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco*, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia*, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe*. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan*, Lesotho, Oman*, Senegal*, Somalia*, Viet Nam* and Yemen* subsequently joined the sponsors.

85. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution A.

86. The observer for Yemen made a statement concerning paragraph 4 of draft resolution A, to the effect that a special rapporteur would be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission after consultations with the other officers.

87. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken on draft resolution A.

88. Draft resolution A was adopted by 26 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Costa Rica, Gabon, Republic of Korea, Uruguay.

89. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

90. The representative of Kenya subsequently indicated that had he been present at the voting he would have abstained.

91. The representative of Gabon subsequently indicated that he had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

92. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/2 A.

93. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken on draft resolution B.

94. Draft resolution B was adopted by 27 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

95. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

96. The representative of Kenya subsequently indicated that had he been present at the voting he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

97. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/2 B.

98. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.7, sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium*, Colombia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Jordan*, Lebanon*, Luxembourg*, Morocco*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Oman*, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar*, Saudi Arabia*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Turkey*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yemen*. Australia, Liechtenstein*, Malta*, Mauritania, New Zealand*, the Russian Federation and Senegal* subsequently joined the sponsors.

99. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.7.

100. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

101. The draft resolution was adopted by 46 votes to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

102. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Sudan.

103. The representative of Kenya subsequently indicated that had he been present at the voting he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

104. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/3.

V. VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

105. The Commission considered agenda item 5 concurrently with items 6, 15 and 16 (see chaps. VI, XV and XVI) at its 11th, 12th, 16th and 17th meetings, on 8, 9 and 11 February, and at its 42nd meeting, on 26 February 1993. 1/

106. The Commission had before it the final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, prepared in accordance with Commission resolutions 1991/21 and 1992/19 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 (E/CN.4/1993/14).

107. At the 12th meeting, on 9 February 1993, in the absence of the Chairman-Rapporteur, Mr. Mijuin Leliel Balanda, the Vice-Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, Mr. Felix Ermacora, introduced the final report of the Working Group.

108. In the general debate on agenda item 5, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (12th), Austria (11th), Bangladesh (17th), Brazil (12th), Canada (12th), China (12th), Czech Republic (11th), Cuba (17th), Cyprus (11th), Finland (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) (12th), India (17th), Indonesia (11th), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17th), Japan (12th), Kenya (17th), Malaysia (12th), Mauritania (12th), Mexico (17th), Nigeria (11th), Republic of Korea (17th), Russian Federation (12th), Sudan (12th), Syrian Arab Republic (11th), Venezuela (11th), United States of America (11th).

109. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (12th), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (17th), Egypt (17th), Ethiopia (11th), Morocco (17th), Senegal (17th).

110. At the 17th meeting, the observers for the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference made statements.

111. The observer for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania made a statement (11th).

112. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (11th), Anglican Consultative Council (11th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (11th), International Commission of Jurists (11th), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (11th), World Confederation of Labour (17th), World Federation of Trade Unions (11th).

113. At its 42nd meeting, on 26 February 1993, the Commission took up consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.13, submitted under agenda item 5.

114. The observer for the United Republic of Tanzania introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.13, sponsored by Algeria*, Bangladesh, Barbados,

Cameroon*, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Ethiopia*, Gabon, Ghana*, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq*, Jamaica*, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar*, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar*, Rwanda*, Senegal*, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania*, Yemen*, Yugoslavia*, Zaire*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*. Angola, Equatorial Guinea*, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya subsequently joined the sponsors.

115. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of the draft resolution.

116. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

117. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/9.

VI. ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE RACIST AND COLONIALIST REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

118. The Commission considered agenda item 6 concurrently with items 5, 15 and 16 (see chaps. V, XV and XVI) at its 11th, 12th, 16th and 17th meetings, on 8, 9 and 11 February, and at its 43rd meeting, on 26 February 1993. 1/

119. The Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/CN.4/1993/55).

120. In the general debate on agenda item 6, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (12th), Bangladesh (17th), Brazil (12th), China (12th), Cuba (17th), India (17th), Indonesia (11th), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17th), Japan (12th), Mexico (17th), Sudan (12th), Syrian Arab Republic (11th), Venezuela (11th).

121. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Egypt (17th), Ethiopia (11th), Senegal (17th).

122. The observer for the Organization of the Islamic Conference made a statement (17th).

123. The observer for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania also made a statement (11th).

124. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: Anglican Consultative Council (17th), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (17th), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (11th), World Confederation of Labour (17th).

125. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 February 1993, the Commission took up consideration of the draft resolutions submitted under agenda item 6.

126. On 17 February 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.14) had been submitted by Equatorial Guinea*, Ghana*, Lesotho, Nigeria, the Sudan, Swaziland*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*, reading as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions on this matter, in particular resolutionS-16/1 of 14 December 1989, adopted by consensus, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and resolutions 45/176 A of 19 December 1990 and 46/79 A of 13 December 1991, also adopted by consensus,

"Noting with satisfaction that the fundamental principles for a new constitutional order set out in the Declaration are receiving broad acceptance in South Africa,

"Bearing in mind its resolutions on the subject adopted since 1977, and in particular its resolution 1991/17 of 1 March 1991,

"Taking into account the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in particular at its twenty-seventh ordinary session held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991 (A/46/390, annex II),

"Taking note of all relevant resolutions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, particularly resolution 1991/1 of 20 August 1991, adopted without a vote,

"Strongly convinced that assistance, especially military assistance, given to the minority regime of South Africa has remained the most effective instrument of maintaining the system of apartheid,

"Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to continue to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid, in particular by adhering to the programme of action contained in the Declaration,

"Noting with concern the statement by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, in presenting his updated report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/12 and Add.1), that in the light of recent events the continued updating of the list of institutions giving support to the South African regime contained in the addendum to the report would no longer serve the purpose for which it was intended,

"Alarmed at the continued collaboration of some States, in particular Israel, with South Africa in the nuclear field,

"1. Reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms, human rights and economic and social rights;

"2. Condemns the assistance rendered to South Africa in the political and particularly the military field, and expresses its conviction that this assistance constitutes a hostile act against the people of South Africa and the neighbouring States;

"3. Also condemns the continuing nuclear collaboration of some States, in particular Israel, with South Africa, and urges those States to desist forthwith from supplying South Africa with nuclear equipment and technology which enables it to develop a nuclear weapons capability;

"4. Notes with appreciation the important measures taken by numerous States, parliamentarians, institutions, trade unions and non-governmental organizations in order to exert pressure on

South Africa, and calls upon them to maintain their efforts to urge the South African authorities to comply with the United Nations resolutions and decisions on South Africa;

"5. Calls upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take measures to end military cooperation with South Africa, as well as assistance in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa, and in particular to cease all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

"6. Appeals to the international community to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable their economies to recover from the effects of years of destabilization;

"7. Calls upon all Governments to maintain sanctions and all forms of pressure against South Africa until agreement has been reached on transitional arrangements and modalities for the process of drawing up and adopting a new constitution and the holding of elections with a view to achieving an irreversible transition to a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa;

"8. Appeals to the international community, the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

"9. Also appeals to the international community to increase its material, financial and other contributions to the victims and opponents of apartheid, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in fulfilment of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration, as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the eradication of apartheid;

"11. Decides to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the work of Mr. Khalifa, with particular emphasis on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of military assistance to the racist and colonialist regime in South Africa;

"12. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report;

"13. Reaffirms that the updating of the report of the Special Rapporteur is of the greatest importance to the cause of eradicating apartheid and other violations of human rights in South Africa;

"14. Requests the Secretary-General to give the updated report the widest dissemination, to issue it as a United Nations publication and to make it available to learned societies, research centres, universities, political and humanitarian organizations and other interested groups;

"15. Calls upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

"16. Also calls upon the South African authorities to allow the Special Rapporteur to visit South Africa with a view to assessing the present situation;

"17. Decides to consider the issues raised by the present resolution at its fiftieth session under the agenda item entitled 'Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime in South Africa'."

127. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.14/Rev.1) sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.14. Angola, Burundi, Cameroon*, China, Cuba, Ethiopia*, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania* subsequently joined the sponsors.

128. At the request of the representative of Zambia, a roll-call vote was taken on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.14/Rev.1.

129. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

130. The draft resolution was adopted by 30 votes to 12, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Finland, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Uruguay.

131. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

132. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/18.

133. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft resolution II recommended by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

134. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of the draft resolution.

135. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

136. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/19.

VII. QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, AND STUDY OF SPECIAL PROBLEMS WHICH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FACE IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THESE HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING: PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE RIGHT TO ENJOY AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING; FOREIGN DEBT, ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT POLICIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND, IN PARTICULAR, ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

137. The Commission considered agenda item 7 concurrently with items 8, 17 and 18 (see chaps. VIII, XVII and XVIII) at its 17th to 21st meetings, on 11, 12 and 15 February, at its 42nd meeting, on 26 February, and at its 53rd meeting, on 4 March 1993. 1/

138. The Commission had before it the following documents:

Final report on the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, submitted by Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez, independent expert (E/CN.4/1993/15);

Note verbale dated 4 January 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/77);

Written statement submitted by the International Movement ATD Fourth World and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category I); Caritas Internationalis, Development Innovations and Networks, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of Social Workers, the International Federation Terre des Hommes, the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, Pax Christi, the World Federation of Methodist Women, the World Movement of Mothers and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category II); and the Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, the International Association of Charities, the Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples, the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace and the World Christian Life Community, non-governmental organizations on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/30).

139. At the 17th meeting, on 11 February 1993, the independent expert on the right to property, Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/15) to the Commission.

140. In the general debate on agenda item 7, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (19th), Brazil (21st), Burundi (18th), Canada (21st), Chile (19th), Colombia (21st), Cuba (19th), Guinea-Bissau (21st), India (21st), Kenya (21st), Malaysia (17th), Mexico (21st), Netherlands (21st), Nigeria (17th), Poland (21st), Romania (21st), Russian Federation (21st), Sri Lanka (19th), Sudan (21st), Syrian Arab Republic (20th), Venezuela (20th).

141. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (20th), Ecuador (20th), Iraq (19th), Israel (21st), Morocco (19th), Senegal (21st), Sweden (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) (21st).

142. The observer for the Holy See also made a statement (19th).

143. The representative of the International Monetary Fund made a statement (20th).

144. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (21st), Baha'i International Community (18th), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (18th), Christian Democrat International (19th), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (20th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (20th), Habitat International Coalition (19th), Indian Council of South America (21st), International Association against Torture (20th), International Commission of Jurists (18th), International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements (18th), International Federation Terre des Hommes (19th), International Fellowship of Reconciliation (19th), International Humanist and Ethical Union (18th), International Immigrants Foundation, Inc. (20th), International Indian Treaty Council (21st), International Movement ATD Fourth World (17th), International Organization for the Development of Freedom of Education (18th), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (19th), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (19th), Minority Rights Group (18th), Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples (18th), Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America (21st), World Organization against Torture (20th), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (17th), World Alliance of Reformed Churches (21st), World Christian Life Community (20th), World Confederation of Labour (21st), World Conference on Religion and Peace (21st), World Federation of Trade Unions (21st), World University Service (21st).

145. Statements in exercise of the right of reply or its equivalent were made by the representatives of Cuba (20th), Sri Lanka (21st) and the Sudan (21st) and by the observers for the Philippines (21st) and Rwanda (19th).

146. At its 42nd meeting, the Commission took up consideration of the draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda item 7.

147. The Commission postponed its consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.19, sponsored by the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Slovakia*, Switzerland*, Turkey* and the United States of America.

148. At its 53rd meeting, the Commission resumed consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.19. The representative of the United States of America introduced the draft resolution. The Philippines*, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently joined the sponsors.

149. The representative of the United States of America orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) After the second preambular paragraph, two new paragraphs were inserted as the third and fourth preambular paragraphs;

(b) In the last preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 1, the word "final" was deleted;

(c) Operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, which read:

"2. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for the assistance provided to the independent expert in the preparation of his report;

"3. Expresses its thanks also to the independent expert for his final report;

"4. Decides not to renew the mandate of the independent expert on the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others."

were replaced by four new paragraphs as operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5.

150. Statements in connection with the revised draft resolution were made by the representatives of France and the Sudan.

151. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of the draft resolution.

152. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

153. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/21.

154. The representatives of Cuba and the Sudan made statements after the adoption of the draft resolution.

155. At its 42nd meeting, the Commission postponed consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.24, sponsored by Chile and Colombia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/98 of 14 December 1990 and its own resolutions 1991/19 of 1 March 1991 and 1992/21 of 28 February 1992,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1991/236 of 31 May 1991, which established the mandate of an independent expert on the right to own property alone as well as in association with others,

"Reaffirming the right of States and their peoples freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems and to determine their laws and regulations,

"Recognizing that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, cooperative and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice,

"1. Welcomes the preliminary report (E/CN.4/1992/9) and the final report (E/CN.4/1993/15) of the independent expert on the means whereby the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others promotes, strengthens and contributes to the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"2. Decides to renew the mandate of the independent expert so that he may update his report using the observations and comments submitted by Governments and organizations which could not be included owing to the time when they were received;

"3. Invites States and organizations that have not yet done so to submit their comments, so that the report may provide the most faithful possible overall impression of the current legal situation;

"4. Requests the expert, on the basis of the replies received, to compile separate reports on the following topics:

"(a) Scope of the right to property in its private, State and collective forms; the implications of each form for the promotion of individuals' economic and social development;

"(b) Economic and social consequences of transferring State property to the private sector;

"(c) Recommended means of fostering respect for the right to own property; and

"(d) Expropriation and legal compensation;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the independent expert and to transmit his final report to all Member States and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, requesting them to submit their comments so that they can be taken into account in the work of the independent expert;

"6. Decides to consider the updated report of the independent expert and the separate reports referred to in paragraph 4 above at its fiftieth session, under the same agenda item."

156. At the 53rd meeting, draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.24 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

157. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.22, sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Ghana*, Guatemala*, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines*, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Viet Nam* and Zambia. Angola, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq*, Madagascar*, Mexico, Tunisia and Zimbabwe* subsequently joined the sponsors.

158. At the request of the representative of Japan, a roll-call vote was taken on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.22. The draft resolution was adopted by 36 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Against: Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

159. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

160. The representative of Romania subsequently indicated that had he been present at the voting he would have abstained.

161. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/12.

162. At the same meeting, the representative of France introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.27, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium*, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece*, Honduras*, Italy*, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar*, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines*, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Switzerland*, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. Bangladesh, Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark*, Equatorial Guinea*, Iraq*, Nicaragua*, Senegal* and Tunisia subsequently joined the sponsors.

163. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of the draft resolution.

164. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

165. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/13.

166. In view of the adoption of resolution 1993/13 (see paras. 162-165), the Commission took no action on draft resolution VII recommended by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

167. At the same meeting, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.28, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Guinea-Bissau, the Netherlands, Norway*, Peru, the Philippines*, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Switzerland* and Zimbabwe*. Angola, Denmark*, Finland, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Madagascar*, Romania and Tunisia subsequently joined the sponsors.

168. The representative of Portugal orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, with a new paragraph, operative paragraph 18, which read as follows:

> "Requests the Secretary-General to consider organizing, within the framework of the overall budget of the United Nations and under the programme for human rights activities, an expert seminar on the role of the financial institutions in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights;".

169. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

170. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/14.

171. At its 53rd meeting, the Commission considered draft decision 5, recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. B).

172. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft decision 5.

173. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

174. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/103.

175. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft decision 6 recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. B).

176. The representative of the United States of America requested a vote on the draft decision.

177. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

178. The draft decision was adopted by 48 votes to 1.

179. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of Colombia.

180. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/104.

VIII. QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

181. The Commission considered agenda item 8 concurrently with items 7, 17, and 18 (see chaps. VII, XVII and XVIII) at its 17th to 21st meetings, on 11, 12 and 15 February, at its 42nd meeting, on 26 February, and at its 53rd meeting, on 4 March 1993. 1/

182. The Commission had before it the following documents:

Report of the Secretary-General on concrete proposals for the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development (E/CN.4/1993/16);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements, a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/3);

Written statement submitted jointly by the Union of Arab Jurists and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category II) and the Indian Council of South America, a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/24);

Written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Development of Freedom of Education, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/25).

183. In the general debate on agenda item 8, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (19th), Brazil (21st), Burundi (18th), Canada (21st), Chile (19th), China (18th), Colombia (21st), Cuba (21st), Guinea-Bissau (21st), India (21st), Indonesia (19th), Kenya (21st), Malaysia (19th), Mexico (21st), Nigeria (17th), Pakistan (17th), Poland (21st), Romania (21st), Russian Federation (21st), Sri Lanka (19th), Syrian Arab Republic (20th), Sudan (21st), Venezuela (20th).

184. Statements were also made by the observers for: Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (20th), Ecuador (20th), Egypt (21st), Ethiopia (19th), Iraq (19th), Israel (21st), Morocco (19th), Philippines (18th), Senegal (21st), Sweden (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) (21st).

185. The representative of the International Monetary Fund made a statement (20th).

186. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (21st), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (18th), Christian Democrat International (19th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (20th), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (20th), Indian Council of South America (21st), International Association against Torture (20th), International Federation of Human Rights (18th), International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements (18th), International Humanist

and Ethical Union (18th), International Immigrants Foundation, Inc. (20th), International Indian Treaty Council (21st), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (19th), Minority Rights Group (18th), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (19th), Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples (18th), Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America (21st), World Christian Life Community (20th), World Confederation of Labour (21st), World Federation of Trade Unions (21st).

187. A statement equivalent to a right of reply was made by the observer for Rwanda (19th).

188. At its 42nd meeting, the Commission postponed consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.26, sponsored by Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Bangladesh, Bhutan*, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana*, Guatemala*, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq*, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia*, Morocco*, Myanmar*, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines*, Rwanda*, Singapore*, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland*, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania*, Venezuela, Viet Nam*, Yemen*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*.

189. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Indonesia introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.26/Rev.1) sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.26. Angola, Bahrain*, Cameroon*, Equatorial Guinea*, Jamaica*, Madagascar* and Senegal* subsequently joined the sponsors.

190. Draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.26/Rev.1 contained the following revisions:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, which read "Stressing the importance of the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity in the field of human rights", was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 6, which read "Reiterates the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity in the field of human rights", was deleted and the subsequent operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(c) In new operative paragraph 10, the word "governmental" between the words "composed of 15" and the word "experts" was deleted and the words "nominated by the Government" were inserted between the words "experts" and "to be appointed";

(d) The original operative paragraph 15, which read "Requests the Economic and Social Council to include in the agenda of its substantive session of 1993 a separate item entitled 'The implementation of the right to development as a human right' and to request the General Assembly to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session a separate item under the same title", was replaced by a new paragraph, renumbered as operative paragraph 14.

191. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.26/Rev.1.

192. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution was adopted by 36 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

193. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Japan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

194. The representative of Zambia subsequently indicated that had he been present at the voting he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

195. At the 69th meeting, on 12 March 1993, the representative of Malaysia made a statement in explanation of his vote on the resolution adopted.

196. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/22.

IX. THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

197. The Commission considered agenda item 9 concurrently with item 4 (see chap. IV) at its 4th to 11th meetings, from 3 to 8 February, at its 29th meeting, on 19 February, and at its 42nd meeting, on 26 February 1993. 1/

198. The Commission had before it the following documents:

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in occupied Palestine (E/CN.4/1993/17);

Report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, submitted by Mr. Enrique Bernales Ballesteros (Peru), Special Rapporteur, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/6 (E/CN.4/1993/18);

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1993/19);

Report of the International Symposium on Human Rights in Cambodia (30 November-2 December 1992) (E/CN.4/1993/19/Add.1);

Written statement submitted jointly by the Union of Arab Jurists and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category II), and the Indian Council of South America, a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/24).

199. At the 11th meeting, on 8 February 1993, the Special Rapporteur on mercenaries, Mr. Enrique Bernales Ballesteros, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/18) to the Commission.

200. In the general debate on agenda item 9, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Argentina (5th), Australia (9th), Austria (7th), China (9th), Cuba (9th), Czech Republic (6th), Mauritius (9th), Nigeria (4th), Pakistan (5th), Portugal (9th), Republic of Korea (5th), Tunisia (6th), United States of America (4th).

201. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Algeria (9th), Egypt (4th), Morocco (9th), Oman (6th), Viet Nam (8th).

202. The observer for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia made a statement (4th).

203. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (10th), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (10th), Habitat International Coalition (10th), Human Rights Advocates (10th), International Council of

Jewish Women (10th), International Educational Development, Inc. (10th), International Federation of Human Rights (5th), International Federation Terre des Hommes (9th), International Indian Treaty Council (10th), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (9th and 10th), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (10th), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (10th), Pax Christi (11th), Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America (10th), World Federation of Trade Unions (10th), World Islamic Call Society (10th), World Muslim Congress (8th), World Organization against Torture (10th).

204. Statements in exercise of the right of reply or its equivalent were made by the representatives of China (11th), India (9th and 10th), Indonesia (9th and 10th), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (7th), Pakistan (9th and 10th), Portugal (10th) and Sri Lanka (10th) and by the observers for Algeria (7th), Morocco (9th and 11th), Myanmar (10th) and Turkey (11th).

205. At its 29th meeting, the Commission took up consideration of the draft resolutions submitted under agenda item 9.

206. The representative of Mauritania introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.5, sponsored by Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Iraq*, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco*, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia*, the Sudan, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe*. Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan*, Lesotho, Madagascar*, Oman*, Senegal*, Somalia*, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates*, Viet Nam* and Yemen* subsequently joined the sponsors.

207. At the request of the representative of Canada, a roll-call vote was taken on the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

208. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Canada.

209. The last preambular paragraph was retained by 26 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Costa Rica, Gabon, Republic of Korea, Uruguay.

210. The representative of Gabon subsequently indicated that she had intended to vote in favour of the preambular paragraph.

211. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken on the draft resolution as a whole.

212. The draft resolution was adopted by 27 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

213. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Chile, Cyprus, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea.

214. The representative of Gabon subsequently indicated that she had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

215. The representative of Kenya subsequently stated that had he been present at the voting he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

216. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/4.

217. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.6, sponsored by Algeria*, Angola, Barbados, Burundi, Cameroon*, Chile, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea*, Ethiopia*, Ghana*, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda*, Senegal*, Singapore*, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*. China, Colombia, Iraq* and the Philippines* subsequently joined the sponsors.

218. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

219. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/5.

220. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.15, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand*,

Norway*, the Philippines*, the Republic of Korea, Singapore*, Sweden*, Thailand* and the United States of America. Chile, Finland, Japan and the Russian Federation subsequently joined the sponsors.

221. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of the draft resolution.

222. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

223. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/6.

224. At the 42nd meeting, the Chairman submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.30).

225. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

226. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/17.

X. QUESTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PERSONS SUBJECTED TO ANY FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT, IN PARTICULAR: (a) TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT; (b) STATUS OF THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT; (c) QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES; (d) QUESTION OF A DRAFT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

227. The Commission considered agenda item 10 and sub-items (a), (b), (c) and (d) at its 28th to 34th meetings, on 19, 22 and 23 February, at its 37th and 38th meetings, on 24 February, and at its 57th meeting, on 5 March 1993. 1/

228. In relation to agenda item 10, the Commission had before it the following documents:

Letter dated 17 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session (E/CN.4/1993/4);

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and forensic science submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/24 (E/CN.4/1993/20);

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the detention of international civil servants and their families, prepared pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/26 (E/CN.4/1993/22);

Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (E/CN.4/1993/24);

Note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/27);

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/86);

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/101);

Letter dated 24 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/103);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of ACAT (Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture), a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/7);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/9);

Written statement submitted by the Andean Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/10);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/19);

Written statement submitted by the Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/22);

Written statement submitted by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/43);

Written statement submitted by Pax Christi, a non-governmental oganization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/47).

229. At the 30th meeting, on 22 February 1993, the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Mr. L. Joinet, introduced the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1993/24) to the Commission.

230. In the general debate on item 10, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (34th), Austria (28th), Brazil (31st), Canada (33rd), Chile (28th and 30th), Colombia (33rd), Cuba (33rd), Cyprus (33rd), Czech Republic (30th), France (30th), India (33rd), Indonesia (34th), Netherlands (33rd), Pakistan (32nd), Poland (33rd), Portugal (34th), Republic of Korea (35th), Russian Federation (32nd), United States of America (33rd).

231. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for Senegal (28th) and Sweden (31st).

232. The observer for Switzerland made a statement (33rd).

233. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna made a statement (31st).

234. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: African Association of Education for Development (37th), American Association of Jurists (35th), Amnesty International (29th), Andean Commission of Jurists (35th), Arab Lawyers Union (37th), Article 19: the International Centre against Censorship (32nd), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (38th), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (37th), France-Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (29th), Human Rights Advocates (35th), International Association against Torture (31st), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (38th), International Association of Educators for World Peace (35th), International Commission of

Jurists (31st), International Educational Development, Inc. (38th), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (35th), International Federation of Human Rights (35th), International Federation Terre des Hommes (35th), International Fellowship of Reconciliation (35th), International Human Rights Law Group (31st), International Immigrants Foundation (35th), International Indian Treaty Council (35th), International League for Human Rights (32nd), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (28th), International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (32nd), International Pen (31st), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (32nd), Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (32nd), Liberation (32nd), Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples (32nd), Pax Christi (35th), Pax Romana (32nd), Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America (32nd), War Amputation of Canada (32nd), World Alliance of Reformed Churches (35th), World Christian Life Community (31st), World Conference on Religion and Peace (38th), World Federation of Trade Unions (37th), World Movement of Mothers (31st), World Muslim Congress (32nd), World Press Freedom Committee (35th), World Organization against Torture (29th), World Social Prospects Association (32nd), World Student Christian Federation (38th), World University Service (38th).

235. Statements in exercise of the right of reply or its equivalent were made by the representatives of Bangladesh (38th), Burundi (30th), China (35th), Cuba (32nd and 38th), Indonesia (41st), the Islamic Republic of Iran (38th), Japan (35th and 38th), Nigeria (32nd), the Syrian Arab Republic (35th), the Sudan (38th) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (35th) and by the observers for Azerbaijan (38th), Ethiopia (38th), the Philippines (41st), Rwanda (33rd) and Turkey (33rd).

236. At its 57th meeting, the Commission took up consideration of the draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda item 10.

237. On 3 March 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.46) had been submitted by Burundi, Cameroon*, Ethiopia*, the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal*, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania* and Zimbabwe*, reading as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling its resolution 1992/31 of 28 February 1992, in which it stressed the desirability of providing States, at their request, with continued assistance in the field of administration of justice,

"Recalling also its resolution 1992/52 of 3 March 1992 on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

"Welcoming resolution AFRM/14 on the administration of justice and human rights adopted on 6 November 1992 by the Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

"Emphasizing the principle of the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Bearing in mind that the validity and universality of human rights must be promoted and protected by all,

"Reaffirming the primary responsibility of all Governments to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Aware that any effective system or method of promoting and protecting human rights should take into account the historical, cultural and traditional peculiarities of each society,

"Recognizing that the rule of law and proper administration of justice are prerequisites for sustainable economic and social development,

"Recognizing also the central role of the administration of justice in the promotion and protection of human rights,

"Aware of the importance of national and regional intergovernmental human rights bodies and institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights,

"1. Emphasizes that civil and political rights cannot be separated from economic, social and cultural rights or from rights embodied in other international instruments on human rights;

"2. Reaffirms the standards set forth in the International Bill of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other international and regional human rights instruments;

"3. Acknowledges that it is the primary responsibility of all Governments to promote and protect human rights;

"4. Commends the considerable efforts of African and other developing countries to improve the administration of justice and to promote and protect human rights notwithstanding the limited financial and material resources at their disposal;

"5. Urges Governments to pay more attention to the needs of the institutions concerned with the administration of justice by allocating more resources to them;

"6. Also urges Governments to strengthen the existing national and regional human rights institutions, particularly in developing countries, to enable them to contribute more actively to the promotion and protection of human rights;

"7. Appeals to Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal aid services with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights;

"8. Appeals to the international community to provide assistance for the provision of legal aid services with a view to ensuring the promotion, protection and full enjoyment of human rights in African and other developing countries;

"9. Invites the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance made by institutions concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights in African and other developing countries with a view to enhancing and strengthening their national capacities to promote and protect human rights consistent with the standards set forth in international and other human rights instruments;

"10. Commends those developed countries that have over the years given financial assistance to the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights, and appeals to them to consider increasing their assistance;

"11. Urges the Secretary-General to consider favourably applications for assistance made by African Member States and other developing countries regarding the creation and strengthening of national institutions concerned with the administration of justice within the framework of the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights."

238. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.46/Rev.1), sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.46 and also by Equatorial Guinea*, Madagascar* and Swaziland*.

239. The representative of Kenya orally revised the draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.46/Rev.1) by inserting, in operative paragraph 8, "at the request of the Governments concerned," between the words "assistance" and "for".

240. A statement in connection with the draft resolution as revised was made by the representative of France.

241. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

242. Statements in explanation of their delegations' positions were made by the representatives of France, Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

243. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/32.

244. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.48, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, France, Norway*, Poland, Sweden*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Gambia, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Switzerland* and Zambia subsequently joined the sponsors.

245. The representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "to the protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression" between the word "relevance" and the words "of the work" were deleted, and the words "has finished the first reading and" were inserted between the words "working group" and the words "has commenced";

(b) In operative paragraph 9, the word "particular" between the words "to pay" and the word "attention" was deleted;

(c) In operative paragraph 12, the word "whenever" was replaced by the word "wherever".

246. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representatives of China, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

247. The Commission postponed consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.48.

248. Later in the same meeting, the Commission resumed consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.48. The representative of Canada further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraphs 1 and 2, the words "in many parts of the world" between the words "extensive occurrence" and the words "of detention" were deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 6, the words "in all parts of the world" after the words "in this regard" were deleted;

(c) In operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 18, the words "where applicable" were inserted between the words "of Human Rights and" and the words "the International";

(d) In operative paragraph 7, the words "Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, where applicable" were inserted between the words "in the" and the word "International";

(e) In operative paragraphs 9 and 13, the words "as affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, where applicable, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" were added at the end of the paragraphs;

(f) In operative paragraph 12, the words "as affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, where applicable, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights," were inserted before the words "taking into account".

249. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.48.

250. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

251. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/45.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.49, sponsored by Argentina, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Portugal and the Russian Federation. Austria, France, Greece*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

253. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.49.

254. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

255. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/33.

256. At the same meeting, the representative of France introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.55, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary*, Ireland*, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda*, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Sweden*, Switzerland* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Germany, Norway*, the Philippines*, Tunisia and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

257. The representative of France orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in operative paragraph 11, the words "on action to promote" by the words "concerning the promotion of".

258. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.55.

259. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

260. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resclution 1993/36.

261. At the same meeting, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.61, sponsored by Austria, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, France, Greece*, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, the Philippines*, Portugal, Sweden*, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Australia, Cameroon*, Germany, the Republic of Korea and Slovakia* subsequently joined the sponsors.

262. The representative of Portugal orally revised the draft resolution by inserting, in operative paragraph 5, the word "security," between the words "human rights," and the word "privileges".

263. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

264. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/39.

265. In view of the adoption of resolution 1993/39 (see paras. 261-264), the Commission took no action on draft resolution VI recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

266. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.64, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Italy*, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Poland, Rwanda*, Spain* and Sweden*. Norway* and Slovakia* subsequently joined the sponsors.

267. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

268. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/41.

269. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft resolution IV recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

270. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution IV.

271. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

272. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/42.

273. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft resolution V recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

274. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution V.

275. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

276. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/43.

277. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft resolution VIII recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

278. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution VIII.

279. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

280. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/44.

281. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft decision 3 recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. B).

282. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft decision 3.

283. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

284. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/106.

285. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft decision 8 recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. B).

286. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

287. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/107.

288. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft decision 11 recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. B).

289. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

290. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/108.

A. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

291. In connection with agenda item 10 (a), the Commission had before it the following documents:

Note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (E/CN.4/1993/23 and Add.1 and 2);

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. P. Kooijmans, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/32 (E/CN.4/1993/26);

Letter dated 23 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/115);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/18);

Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/41).

292. In the general debate on item 10 (a), statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (34th), Austria (28th), Brazil (31st), China (30th), Colombia (33rd), Cuba (34th), Cyprus (33rd), India (33rd), Indonesia (34th), Poland (33rd), Portugal (34th), Republic of Korea (35th), Romania (33rd), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (33rd), United States of America (30th).

293. The Commission also heard statements by the following observers: Belgium (30th), Spain (31st), Sweden (31st).

294. A statement was made by the observer for Switzerland (33rd).

295. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: African Association of Education for Development (37th), Amnesty International (29th), Arab Lawyers Union (37th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (29th), Four Directions Council (28th), France-Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (29th), Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) (32nd), Human Rights Advocates (35th), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (38th), International Educational Development, Inc. (38th), International Falcon Movement (38th), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (35th), International Federation of ACAT (Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (38th), International Federation Terre des Hommes (35th), International Immigrants Foundation (35th), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (28th), National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Services Secretariat (38th), Pax Christi (35th), Pax Romana (32nd), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (31st), World Alliance of Reformed Churches (35th), World Conference on Religion and Peace (38th), World Federation of Trade Unions (37th), World Organization against Torture (29th), World University Service (38th).

296. A joint statement was made by the International Council of Jewish Women (28th) on behalf of the following non-governmental organizations: Anglican Consultative Council, Baha'i International Community, Coordinating Council of Jewish Organizations, Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec), International Abolitionist Federation, International Alliance of Women,

International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Council of Women, International Federation of Human Rights, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Indian Treaty Council, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Socialist International Women, Soroptimist International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Jewish Congress, World Movement of Mothers, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, Zonta International.

297. A statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Burundi (30th).

298. At the 57th meeting, on 5 March 1993, the representative of Finland introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.57, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Norway*, Peru, Poland, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Cameroon*, and Tunisia subsequently joined the sponsors.

299. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

300. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/38.

301. At the same meeting, the observer for Belgium introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.63, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Burundi, Cameroon*, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Norway*, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda*, Senegal*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Philippines*, Romania, Slovakia* and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

302. The observer for Belgium orally revised the draft resolution by inserting two new paragraphs after operative paragraph 22 and renumbering the following paragraphs accordingly.

303. A statement in connection with the draft resolution was made by the representative of Cuba.

304. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

305. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/40.

B. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

306. In relation to agenda item 10 (b), the Commission had before it the following documents:

Report of the Committee against Torture (A/47/44);

Report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/21);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of ACAT (Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture), a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/7).

307. In the general debate on item 10 (b), statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: China (30th), Poland (33rd), Romania (33rd), United States of America (30th).

308. The Commission also heard statements by the following observers: Belgium (30th), Spain (31st).

309. At the 57th meeting, on 5 March 1993, the representative of Finland introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.56, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Norway*, Panama*, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Cameroon*, Romania and Venezuela subsequently joined the sponsors. The United States of America subsequently withdrew from the list of sponsors.

310-311. The resolution was adopted without a vote.

312. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/37.

C. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

313. In relation to agenda item 10 (c), the Commission had before it the following documents:

Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (E/CN.4/1993/25 and Add.1);

Written statement submitted by the Andean Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/10).

314. At the 28th meeting, on 19 February 1993, the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Mr. Ivan Tosevski, introduced the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1993/25 and Add.1) to the Commission.

315. In the general debate on item 10 (c), statements were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (34th), Austria (28th), Brazil (31st), Chile (28th), Costa Rica (30th), Colombia (33rd), Cuba (34th), Cyprus (33rd), India (33rd), Indonesia (34th), Poland (33rd), Portugal (34th), Republic of Korea (35th), Sri Lanka (33rd), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (33rd).

316. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Croatia (30th), Philippines (31st), Senegal (28th), Sweden (31st).

317. A statement was made by the observer for Switzerland (33rd).

318. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: Andean Commission of Jurists (35th), Arab Lawyers Union (37th), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (38th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (29th), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (37th), France-Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (29th), Human Rights Advocates (35th), International Educational Development, Inc. (38th), International Falcon Movement (38th), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (35th), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (28th), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (32nd), Pax Romana (32nd), World Organization against Torture (29th), World Student Christian Federation (38th), World University Service (38th).

319. The representative of Burundi made a statement in exercise of the right of reply (30th).

320. At the 57th meeting, on 5 March 1993, the representative of France introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.53, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Greece*, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*, Luxembourg*, Mauritania, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Norway*, Panama*, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda*, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Cameroon*, the Philippines*, Romania and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

321. The representative of France orally revised the draft resolution by adding, at the end of operative paragraph 18, the words "and to cooperate closely with the Governments concerned to search for and identify these children".

322. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

323. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/35.

D. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

324. In relation to agenda item 10 (d), the Commission had before it the following documents:

Report of the working group on the draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (E/CN.4/1993/28 and Corr.1);

Written statement submitted by the Andean Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/10);

Written statement submitted by the American Association of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/20).

325. At the 28th meeting, on 19 February 1993, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the Chairman-Rapporteur of the working group, Mrs. E. Odio Benito, introduced the report of the working group on the draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (E/CN.4/1993/28 and Corr.1).

326. In the general debate on item 10 (d), statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (34th), Austria (28th), Brazil (31st), Chile (28th), China (30th), Costa Rica (30th), Czech Republic (30th), Poland (33rd), Romania (33rd), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (33rd).

327. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Belgium (30th), Senegal (28th), Sweden (31st).

328. The observer for Switzerland made a statement (33rd).

329. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (35th), International Association against Torture (31st).

330. At the 57th meeting, on 5 March 1993, the representative of Costa Rica introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.52, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium*, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon*, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Ecuador*, El Salvador*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Greece*, Guatemala*, Honduras*, Hungary*, Italy*, Kenya, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, Madagascar*, the Netherlands, Nicaragua*, Norway*, Panama*, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Turkey*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Australia, the Dominican Republic*, Romania and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

331. A statement in connection with the draft resolution was made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

332. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.52.

333. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

334. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/34.

XI. FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION: (a) ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS; (b) NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS; (c) COORDINATING ROLE OF THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND MACHINERY DEALING WITH THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

335. The Commission considered agenda item 11 at its 38th and 40th to 44th meetings, on 24 and 26 February and 1 March, and at its 60th, 63rd and 68th meetings, on 8, 9 and 11 March 1993. 1/

336. In relation to agenda item 11, the Commission had before it the following documents:

Letter dated 9 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/8);

Report of the Secretary-General on development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/29 and Add.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (E/CN.4/1993/30);

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region, submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/40 (E/CN.4/1993/31);

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/52 (E/CN.4/1993/32);

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (E/CN.4/1993/33);

Report of the Secretary-General on civil defence forces, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/57 (E/CN.4/1993/34);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comprehensive study on the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons prepared by the representative of the Secretary-General purusant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/73 (E/CN.4/1993/35);

Report of the Secretary-General on developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/87);

Note verbale dated 4 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/90);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in accordance with Security Council resolution 693 (1991) (E/CN.4/1993/96);

Letter dated 22 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/106);

Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/111);

Letter dated 10 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/116);

Written statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches and the Friends World Committee for Consultation, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/2);

Written statement submitted by the Andean Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/11);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/17);

Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/32);

Written statement submitted by the Refugee Policy Group, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/39);

Written statements submitted by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/44 and 51).

337. At the 40th meeting, on 25 February 1993, the representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons, Mr. F. M. Deng, introduced his comprehensive study (E/CN.4/1993/35) to the Commission.

338. In the general debate on agenda item 11, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Australia (38th and 40th), Austria (40th), Canada (40th), China (40th), Costa Rica (44th), Cuba (41st), Cyprus (38th), Mexico (38th), India (41st), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (41st), Nigeria (41st), Poland (41st), Russian Federation (38th), Sri Lanka (41st) Sudan (40th), United States of America (43rd).

339. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Armenia (42nd), Azerbaijan (42nd), Cameroon (40th), El Salvador (40th), Hungary (41st), Italy (41st), Morocco (41st), Norway (41st), Philippines (41st), Sweden (42nd).

340. A statement was made by the observer for Switzerland (41st).

341. The observer for the International Organization for Migration made a statement (41st).

342. The observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross made a statement (41st).

343. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: African Association of Education for Development (45th), American Association of Jurists (44th), Amnesty International (43rd), Caritas Internationalis (43rd), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (45th), Christian Democrat International (43rd), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (44th), Four Directions Council (41st), Friends World Committee for Consultation (43rd), Human Rights Advocates (44th), International Association against Torture (43rd), International Association of Educators for World Peace (43rd), International Federation of Human Rights (41st), International Immigrants Foundation (44th), International Indian Treaty Council (44th), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (45th), International Service for Human Rights (43rd), International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (44th), Islamic African Relief Agency (44th), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (44th), Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America (44th), Socialist International (44th), World Association for the School as an Instrument for Peace (44th), World Christian Life Community (44th).

344. A joint statement was made by the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and the Anglican Consultative Committee (41st).

345. At the 44th meeting, on 1 March 1993, the representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons, Mr. F. M. Deng, made a concluding statement.

346. Statements equivalent to right of reply were made by the observers for Armenia (43rd), Azerbaijan (43rd) and the Philippines (43rd).

347. On 1 March 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.45) was submitted by Canada.

348. At the 60th meeting, on 8 March 1993, the representative of Canada introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.45/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, the Gambia, Greece*, Ireland*, Italy*, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand*, Nigeria, Norway*, Poland, Sweden*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Burundi, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, France, Germany, Jordan*, Madagascar*, Morocco*, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation and Senegal* subsequently joined the sponsors.

349. The fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.45, which read "Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/1993/12) containing a draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session," was reworded in the revised text.

350. In introducing the revised draft resolution, the representative of Canada orally revised operative paragraph 4 by replacing the word "Urges" with the word "Invites".

351. The revised draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

352. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/46.

353. At the 63rd meeting, on 9 March 1993, the representative of the Czech Republic introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.54, sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Nigeria, Norway*, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United States of America and Uruguay. Canada, Jordan* and the Republic of Korea subsequently joined the sponsors.

354. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

355. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/47.

356. On 3 March 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.62) was submitted by Algeria*, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Equatorial Guinea*, Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar*, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique*, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania*, Viet Nam*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*, reading as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are legitimate concerns of the world community,

"Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

"Bearing in mind also that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to creating conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action, in cooperation with the Organization, for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

"Desirous of further strengthening international cooperation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Deeply convinced that such cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant human rights instruments,

"Underlining the fact that the Charter of the United Nations rightly places the question of the observance and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of international cooperation,

"Convinced that, in order to be fully effective in the field of human rights, this cooperation should in addition be based on a deep understanding of the wide variety of problems existing in all societies and on full respect for the historical, political, economic, social, religious and cultural realities of each of them, in strict conformity with the purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

"Bearing in mind the important contribution that accurate, impartial and objective information can make to achieving such understanding and full respect,

"Convinced that no country or group of countries may assume the right to sit in judgement of other countries on such a crucial and sensitive issue which concerns the whole of the world community,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977, 37/200 of 18 December 1982, 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988,

"Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

"Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

"Underlining the paramount responsibility of each State to promote, protect and secure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and the duty that all Governments have to carry out the obligations they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights, and to respect and enforce, in good faith, their domestic legislation in conformity with those instruments,

"Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion to be exercised by the special rapporteurs on thematic issues and by countries, as well as by members of the working groups and bodies set up in compliance with United Nations human rights instruments, in carrying out their mandates,

"Bearing in mind the need for the World Conference on Human Rights to recommend appropriate measures to ensure the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/122 of 18 December 1992,

"Bearing in mind its resolutions 1991/79 of 6 March 1991, and 1992/39 of 28 February 1992,

"Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 45/163 of 18 December 1990, 46/129 of 17 December 1991 and 47/131 of 18 December 1992,

"1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples have the right to determine freely, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development and that

every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for territorial integrity;

"2. Reaffirms that it is the purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote, encourage respect for and achieve the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

"3. Also reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

"4. Expresses its conviction that an impartial and fair approach to human rights contributes to the promotion of international cooperation and to the promotion, protection and effective realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"5. Calls upon all Member States to base their activities for the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

"6. Reaffirms that such cooperation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"7. Underlines, in this context, the continuing need for accurate, impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events in all countries;

"8. Requests all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as special rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts, working groups appointed or established as special procedures and bodies set up in accordance with United Nations human rights instruments, duly to take into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their respective responsibilities;

"9. Recognizes the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in the field of human rights;

"10. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report on strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1993/30);

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue gathering information and comments from all Member States on the basis of the present resolution, for their timely transmission to the World Conference on Human Rights and the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session, so that they may be considered in formulating relevant proposals, including various ways and means of strengthening United Nations action in this regard;

"12. Further requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the deliberations and results of the World Conference on Human Rights and of the comments made by Governments, to prepare and submit to the Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session, a detailed report on various ways and means of promoting international cooperation and strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights, in accordance with the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity;

"13. Stresses the need for the World Conference on Human Rights to study all aspects of human rights on the basis of the principles of universality, indivisibility, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, in order to ensure that its results are fair and balanced;

"14. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session under the agenda item entitled 'Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission'."

357. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.62/Rev.1) sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.62 and also by Gabon, Indonesia, Somalia*, Sri Lanka and Yemen*.

358. The revised draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

359. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/59.

360. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.69, sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia*, Bulgaria, Cameroon*, Colombia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Ecuador*, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar*, Malaysia, Nicaragua*, Nigeria, Panama*, Peru, the Philippines*, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Venezuela. Jordan* subsequently joined the sponsors.

361. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

362. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/48.

363. At the same meeting, the observer for Italy introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.70, sponsored by Albania*, Algeria*, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, the Czech Republic, El Salvador*, Germany, Greece*, Haiti*,

Ireland*, Italy*, Latvia*, Mexico, Morocco*, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda*, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Sweden*, Switzerland* and Uruguay. Jordan*, Madagascar* and Nicaragua* subsequently joined the sponsors.

364. A statement in connection with the draft resolution was made by the representative of Cuba.

365. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

366. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/49.

367. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.71, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon*, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, France, the Gambia, Greece*, Lesotho, Nigeria, Norway*, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal*, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. Germany, India, Jamaica*, Jordan*, Kenya, Madagascar*, Nicaragua*, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently joined the sponsors.

368. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

369. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/50.

370. At the same meeting, the observer for Belgium introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.72, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Cameroon*, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark*, El Salvador*, Germany, Greece*, Guatemala*, Honduras*, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway*, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal* and Venezuela. Indonesia, Jordan*, Kenya, Nicaragua* and the Philippines* subsequently joined the sponsors.

371. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

372. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/51.

373. At the same meeting, the observer for Greece introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.73, sponsored by Afghanistan*, Albania*, Angola, Argentina, Armenia*, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium*, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon*, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia*, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, El Salvador*, Equatorial Guinea*, Estonia*, Ethiopia*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece*, Guatemala*, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Kenya, Latvia*, Lebanon*, Liechtenstein*, Lesotho, Luxembourg*, Madagascar*, Malta*, Mauritania, Morocco*, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Nicaragua*, Nigeria, Norway*, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sri Lanka, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Tunisia, Turkey*, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe*. Cuba, Jordan*, the Philippines* and the Russian Federation subsequently joined the sponsors.

374. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

375. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/52.

376. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.74, sponsored by Armenia*, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon*, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Greece*, Italy*, Kenya, Latvia*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovakia*, Sweden* and the United States of America. Madagascar* subsequently joined the sponsors.

377. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

378. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/53.

379. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.75, sponsored by Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Latvia*, the Netherlands, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia* and the United States of America. Madagascar* subsequently joined the sponsors.

380. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

381. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/54.

382. At the 63rd meeting, the Commission postponed consideration of draft resolutions A and B contained in document E/CN.4/1993/L.76, sponsored by Bangladesh, Bhutan*, China, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan*, Malaysia, Myanmar*, Nepal*, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen*, which read as follows:

"A

"Documentation

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 47/202 B of 22 December 1992 and 37/14 C of 16 November 1982,

"Aware of increasingly severe difficulties regarding timely distribution of Commission on Human Rights documents,

"Noting that pre-session distribution of substantive reports, including in particular those of the special representatives, special rapporteurs, independent experts and thematic working groups, is necessary to allow thorough, meaningful and reliable consideration by members of the Commission,

"Bearing in mind that the extensive length of reports is the main problem in the timely distribution of documents as they generally exceed the 32-page limit established by the relevant United Nations resolutions,

"1. Decides that all reports of the Commission should follow the standards and guidelines set by the United Nations and that they should not exceed the 32-page limitation;

"2. Requests the secretariat to make all necessary arrangements to ensure that substantive documents, in particular the reports of the special representatives, special rapporteurs, independent experts and thematic working groups, are distributed in all languages no less than six weeks before the commencement of the work of the Commission;

"3. Decides to keep the matter under review at its fiftieth session.

"B

"Appointments of special representatives, special rapporteurs and independent experts

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling the long-established principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts and responsibilities reiterated in various United Nations resolutions,

"Aware of the fact that the principle of equitable geographical distribution has not been properly observed in the appointments of special representatives, special rapporteurs and independent experts of the Commission,

"Emphasizing the urgent need to adjust the current appointments in a manner to enhance the participation of all regions in the discharge of different tasks,

"Relying at the same time on the competence and qualifications of candidates for appointments,

"1. Requests the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Bureau and the five geographical regions, to take measures to rectify the present geographical imbalance in the appointments of special representatives, special rapporteurs and independent experts in a manner which ensures observance of the principle of equitable geographical distribution to the maximum possible extent;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the geographical distribution of the posts of special representatives, special rapporteurs and independent experts for further consideration by the Commission;

"3. Decides to review the matter and evaluate progress achieved at its fiftieth session."

383. At the 68th meeting, on 11 March 1993, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.76/Rev.1) sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.76. Zimbabwe* subsequently joined the sponsors.

384. Statements in connection with the revised draft resolution were made by the representatives of Cuba, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America.

385. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

386. Statements in explanation of their delegations' positions were made by the representatives of Canada, Cuba, Nigeria and the United States of America.

387. Subsequently, at the 69th meeting, on 12 March 1993, the representative of Malaysia also made a statement.

388. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/94.

389. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Australia introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.77, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon*, Canada, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Greece*, Hungary*, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Nigeria, Norway*, the Philippines*, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal*, Spain*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Jordan* subsequently joined the sponsors.

390. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

391. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of India.

392. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/55.

393. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.78, sponsored by Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador*, El Salvador*, Guatemala*, Honduras*, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicaragua*, Panama*, Uruguay and Venezuela. Cameroon*, Jordan*, Madagascar*, Nigeria and Portugal subsequently joined the sponsors.

394. The representative of Costa Rica orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph, which read "Considering that illiteracy and restricted access to all-round education is one of mankind's main problems and that this impinges on the development process of our peoples," was replaced by a new paragraph;

(b) In operative paragraph 8, the words "as well as programmes for the promotion of literacy," were inserted between the word "programmes" and the words "and to allocate funds";

(c) In operative paragraph 9, the words "in the light of the recommendations of the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, being held at Montreal, Canada, from 8 to 11 March 1993" were inserted after the words "human rights education,", and the words "incorporating a world campaign for the dissemination and knowledge of fundamental rights through education" at the end of the paragraph, were deleted.

395. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

396. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/56.

397. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.79, sponsored by Australia, China, France, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand*, the Philippines*, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka. Japan subsequently joined the sponsors.

398. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.79.

399. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

400. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/57.

401. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria introduced draft decision E/CN.4/1993/L.83, sponsored by Austria which read as follows:

"Establishment of an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights

"At its ... meeting on .. March 1993, the Commission, recalling its resolution 1992/55 of 3 March 1992 and the annex thereto concerning the proposal for the establishment of an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights, considering that an emergency mechanism of the Commission will enable the United Nations to react appropriately and immediately to acute situations arising from gross violations of human rights wherever and whenever they occur, conscious of the need to ensure and further enhance the effective functioning of all mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights, noting that the World Conference on Human Rights is to discuss recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights, decided to resume consideration of the proposal for an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session in the light of the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights."

402. The Commission postponed consideration of the draft decision.

403. At the 68th meeting, the Commission resumed consideration of draft decision E/CN.4/1993/L.83.

404. The representative of Austria orally revised the draft decision to read as follows:

> "At its ... meeting, on ... March 1993, the Commission, recalling its resolution 1992/55 of 3 March 1992 and the annex thereto concerning the proposal for the establishment of an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights, decided to postpone consideration of the proposal for an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights to its fiftieth and subsequent sessions."

405. Statements in connection with the draft decision as orally revised were made by the representatives of Austria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Cyprus, France, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic.

406. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic proposed to amend the title of the draft decision by adding at the beginning the words "Proposal for the".

407. The representative of France proposed the addition of the words "Question of the" at the beginning of the title.

408. The representative of Malaysia proposed that the revised draft decision be amended by replacing the words "and subsequent sessions" by the words "or a subsequent session".

409. The representative of Austria accepted the proposals for amendment as follows:

(a) The title should read "Proposal for the establishment of an emergency mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights";

(b) The words "and subsequent sessions" should be replaced by the words "or a subsequent session".

410. The draft decision, as orally revised and amended, was adopted without a vote.

411. The representative of Canada made a statement in explanation of his delegation's position.

412. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/115.

413. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.105, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Burundi, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Hungary*, Italy*, Lebanon*, Lesotho, Nigeria,

Norway*, Poland, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia which read as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Mindful of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Recalling the relevant norms of international human rights instruments as well as of international humanitarian law,

"Deeply disturbed by the large number of internally displaced persons throughout the world and conscious of the serious problem this is creating for the international community,

"Recognizing that internally displaced persons are in need of relief assistance and of protection,

"Conscious of the human rights dimensions of internally displaced persons,

"Aware of the absence of a focal point within the United Nations system to gather information on the situation of the internally displaced persons and also of the absence of a funding mechanism,

"Recalling its resolution 1992/73 of 5 March 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to designate a representative to seek again views and information from all Governments on the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons, including an examination of existing international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law and standards and their applicability to the protection of and relief assistance to internally displaced persons,

"Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare the study, in implementation of his mandate in the short time available to him,

"Welcoming the active participation of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the missions of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia,

"Noting that the Representative of the Secretary-General has identified a number of tasks requiring further attention and study including the compilation of existing rules and norms and the question of general guiding principles to govern the treatment of internally displaced persons, in particular their protection and the provision of relief assistance, and also noting his suggestions and recommendations,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the comprehensive study contained in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/35) and of the useful suggestions and recommendations contained therein;

"2. Commends the Representative of the Secretary-General for his study and for th way he has started to discharge his mandate;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to Governments, in particular those which enabled the Representative to undertake on-site visits, as well as to bodies, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the cooperation extended to the Representative of the Secretary-General;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to mandate his Representative for a period of three years to continue his work aimed at a better understanding of the inherent problems and their possible long-term solutions, especially with a view to taking appropriate measures, at the same time intensifying his dialogue with Governments and relevant international organizations with a view to seeking improved protection and assistance to internally displaced persons including special measures for the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children;

"5. Welcomes the cooperation already established between the Representative of the Secretary-General and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures in the field of human rights, and encourages the continuation of this cooperation;

"6. Calls upon all Governments, regional intergovernmental organizations, the Department for Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations to continue to cooperate with the Representative and assist him in his tasks and activities;

"7. Further calls upon all Governments to continue to facilitate the tasks and activities of the Representative, particularly by extending invitations for country visits;

"8. Requests the Representative of the Secretary-General to submit annual reports on his activities to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly and to make any suggestions and recommendations enabling him to better carry out his tasks and activities;

"9. Decides to continue consideration of the question of internally displaced persons at its fiftieth session."

414. The Commission postponed consideration of the draft resolution.

415. At the 68th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.105/Rev.1), sponsored by the same member and

observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.105 except for Germany, which withdrew as a sponsor. Greece*, Japan, Peru and Zimbabwe* subsequently joined as sponsors.

416. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.105/Rev.1.

417. The revised draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

418. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/95.

419. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.111, sponsored by Algeria*, Angola, China, Cuba, Lesotho, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic. Burundi, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe* subsequently joined the sponsors.

420. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested a roll-call vote on the draft resolution.

421. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

422. The draft resolution was adopted by 33 votes to 16, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cyprus, Mauritius, Republic of Korea.

423. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Burundi, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia.

424. Subsequently, at the 69th meeting, on 12 March 1993, the representative of Malaysia also made a statement.

425. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/58.

426. On 5 March 1993, a draft decision (E/CN.4/1993/L.112) was submitted by Angola, Colombia and Cuba, reading as follows:

> "At its ... meeting, on ... March 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to request the World Conference on Human Rights to carry out a thorough analysis, under item 12 (a) of its agenda, on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for fostering the promotion, protection and effective implementation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, through action by the various institutions in the system with responsibilities in this field, bearing in mind, inter alia, the various historical, political, economic, social, religious and cultural contexts existing in the world, the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and Articles 55 and 56 thereof."

427. At the 63rd meeting, the draft decision was withdrawn by the sponsors.

428. At the 68th meeting, the Chairman submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.120).

429. The representative of India made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

430. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

431. Statements in explanation of their delegations' positions were made by the representatives of Austria, India and Mexico.

432. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/96.

XII. QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, INCLUDING: (a) QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CYPRUS; (b) STUDY OF SITUATIONS WHICH APPEAR TO REVEAL A CONSISTENT PATTERN OF GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AS PROVIDED IN COMMISSION RESOLUTION 8 (XXIII) AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1235 (XLII) AND 1503 (XLVIII): REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON SITUATIONS ESTABLISHED BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1990/41 OF 25 MAY 1990

433. The Commission considered agenda item 12 and sub-item (a) at its 45th to 55th, 58th and 59th meetings, on 1 to 8 March, and at its 65th to 68th meetings, on 10 and 11 March 1993. 1/ Item 12 (b) was considered by the Commission in closed session (see para. 574 below).

434. In connection with the consideration of agenda item 12, the Commission had before it the following documents:

Note by the Secretariat (E/CN.4/1993/7);

Report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Yozo Yokota, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/58 (E/CN.4/1993/37);

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies, submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/59 (E/CN.4/1993/38);

Report on the situation of human rights in Cuba submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/61 (E/CN.4/1993/39);

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Romania submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/64 (E/CN.4/1993/40);

Final report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted by the Special Representative of the Commission, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/67 (E/CN.4/1993/41 and Add.1);

Final report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Felix Ermacora, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/68 (E/CN.4/1993/42);

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Albania, submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/69 (E/CN.4/1993/43);

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in southern Lebanon (E/CN.4/1993/44);

Report on the situation of human rights in Iraq, prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoel, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/71 (E/CN.4/1993/45);

Report on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/72 (E/CN.4/1993/46);

Report on the situation of human rights in Haiti, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/77 (E/CN.4/1993/47);

Report on the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea submitted by the Expert of the Commission, Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/79 (E/CN.4/1993/48);

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in East Timor (E/CN.4/1993/49);

Letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/75);

Note verbale dated 29 December 1992 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/76);

Note verbale dated 29 December 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/79);

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/86);

Notes verbales dated 17 and 19 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/95 and E/CN.4/1993/99);

Note verbale dated 22 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/102);

Note verbale dated 23 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/104);

Note verbale dated 26 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/105);

Letter dated 2 March 1993 from the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/114);

Letter dated 10 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/116);

Letter dated 10 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/117);

Written statements submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/6, E/CN.4/1993/NGO/8);

Written statement submitted by the Andean Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/12);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/16);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of ACAT (Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture), a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/23);

Written statement submitted by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/26);

Written statement submitted by the Interntional Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/27);

Written statement submitted by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/28);

Written statement submitted by the Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, a non-governmental organization on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/31);

Written statement submitted by Pax Christi, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/38);

Written statement submitted by the World Confederation of Labour, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category I); the American Association of Jurists, the International Association of Educators for World Peace, the International Federation of Human Rights, the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, the

Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees and Pax Christi, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category II); and the Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, the Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples and the World Organization against Torture, non-governmental organizations on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/48);

Written statement submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category II) (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/49);

Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organizations on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/50);

Written statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Confederation of Labour, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Muslim Congress, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category I); the American Association of Jurists, the Arab Lawyers Union, the General Arab Women Federation, the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Indian Treaty Council, the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees, Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America, the Union of Arab Jurists, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the World Young Women's Christian Association, non-governmental organizations in consultative status (category II); the Centre Europe Tiers-Monde, the Indian Council of South America, International Educational Development, Inc., the International Peace Bureau, the International Progress Organization, the Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples, the World Christian Life Community, the World Peace Council and the World Social Prospects Association, non-governmental organizations on the Roster (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/52).

435. At the 47th meeting, on 2 March 1993, the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/41 and Add.1) to the Commission.

436. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, Mr. Max van der Stoel, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/45) to the Commission.

437. At the 48th meeting, on 2 March 1993, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Mr. Yozo Yokota, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/37) to the Commission.

438. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Mr. Felix Ermacora, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/42) to the Commission.

439. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/46) to the Commission.

440. At the same meeting, the Expert on the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/48) to the Commission.

441. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cuba, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth, introduced his report (E/CN.4/1993/39) to the Commission.

442. In the general debate on agenda item 12, statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Argentina (49th), Australia (54th), Austria (50th), Barbados (50th), Brazil (53rd), Bulgaria (49th), Canada (45th), Chile (50th and 55th), China (45th and 53rd), Colombia (54th), Cuba (48th and 55th), Cyprus (49th), Czech Republic (49th), Finland (49th), Guinea-Bissau (45th), India (49th and 50th), Indonesia (54th), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (54th), Japan (50th), Mexico (53rd), Netherlands (47th), Nigeria (49th), Pakistan (45th), Poland (51st), Republic of Korea (51st), Romania (51st), Russian Federation (54th), Sri Lanka (49th and 50th), Syrian Arab Republic (53rd), Venezuela (49th), United States of America (50th).

443. The Commission heard statements by the observers for: Afghanistan (55th), Albania (46th), Armenia (51st), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (54th), Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (45th), Equatorial Guinea (46th), Ethiopia (51st), Greece (51st), Haiti (51st), Hungary (55th), Kuwait (51st), Iraq (49th), Lebanon (49th), Liechtenstein (54th), Myanmar (49th), Norway (51st), Rwanda (46th), Sweden (55th), Turkey (46th), Viet Nam (51st).

444. The observer for Switzerland made a statement (55th).

445. The Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: African Association of Education for Development (55th), All Pakistan Women's Association (46th), American Commission of Jurists (46th), Amnesty International (46th), Andean Commission of Jurists (55th), Anglican Consultative Council (52nd), Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (58th), Arab Lawyers Union (50th), Arab Organization for Human Rights (51st), Asian Cultural Forum on Development (52nd), Baha'i International Community (59th), Centre Europe-Tiers Monde (58th), Christian Democrat International (52nd), Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America (50th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (46th), Disabled People's International (59th), France-Libertés: Foundation Danielle Mitterrand (46th), Human Rights Advocates (46th), International Association against Torture (46th), International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty (52nd), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (52nd), International

Association of Educators for World Peace (52nd), International Commission of Jurists (51st), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (52nd), International Educational Development, Inc., (52nd), International Falcon Movement (58th), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (58th), International Federation of Human Rights (46th), International Federation of Pedestrians (55th), International Fellowship of Reconciliation (52nd), International Human Rights Internship Program (58th), International Human Rights Law Group (46th), International Immigrants Foundation (58th), International Indian Treaty Council (58th), International League for Human Rights (52nd), International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (55th), International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (52nd), International Peace Bureau (59th), International Union of Young Christian Democrats (52nd), Inter-Parliamentary Union (52nd), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (52nd), Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (55th), Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (51st), Liberation (52nd), Minority Rights Group (59th), Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples (58th), National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Service Secretariat (58th), Pax Christi (52nd), Pax Romana (52nd), Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America (52nd), Socialist International (52nd), Survival International (52nd), Third World Movement against the Exploitation of Women (58th), Union of Arab Jurists (52nd), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (52nd), World Alliance of Reformed Churches (46th), World Christian Life Community (58th), World Conference on Religion and Peace (55th), World Federalist Movement (52nd), World Federation of Democratic Youth (59th), World Federation of Trade Unions (52nd), World Muslim Congress (52nd), World Organization against Torture (52nd), World Social Prospects Association (52nd), World Student Christian Federation (58th), World University Service (59th).

446. A joint statement was made by the International Federation Terre des Hommes (51st) on behalf of the following organizations: African Association of Education for Development, American Association of Jurists, Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, Defence for Children International, Disabled People's International, International Educational Development, Inc., International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Immigrants Foundation, Inc., International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, Liberation, Pax Christi, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Federation of Methodists, World Student Christian Federation, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

447. Statements in exercise of the right of reply or its equivalent were made by the representatives of Angola (53rd), Burundi (47th), China (46th and 50th), Cuba (46th, 49th, 50th, 52nd, 53rd, 54th and 55th), India (45th and 52nd), Mauritania (53rd), Pakistan (45th), Peru (55th), the Sudan (48th, 51st and 53rd) and the Syrian Arab Republic (51st) and by the observers for Algeria (51st), Croatia (53rd), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (49th, 52nd and 59th), Iraq (46th, 50th, 51st, 54th and 55th), Kuwait (53rd), Morocco (54th), the Philippines (59th), Rwanda (51st) and Turkey (50th).

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

448. At the 65th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the representative of the United States of America introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.32, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Ireland*, Italy*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Canada, Hungary*, Panama*, Poland, Romania and Switzerland* subsequently joined the sponsors.

449. The representative of the Sudan made a statement in connection with the draft resolution and requested that it be put to the vote by roll-call.

450. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

451. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.32.

452. The draft resolution was adopted by 35 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Japan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sudan.

Abstaining: Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic.

453. A statement in connection with the resolution adopted was made by the representative of the Sudan.

454. A statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representative of Malaysia.

455. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/60.

Situation of human rights in Zaire

456. At the same meeting, the representative of France introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.33, sponsored by Australia, Belgium*, Canada, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*,

Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain*, Turkey*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Austria, the Czech Republic, Norway*, Poland, Sweden* and Switzerland* subsequently joined the sponsors.

457. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

458. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/61.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

459. At the same meeting, the observer for Denmark introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.35, sponsored by Australia, Belgium*, Canada, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

460. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in connection with the draft resolution and requested a roll-call vote.

461. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.35.

462. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Pakistan and the Sudan.

463. The draft resolution was adopted by 23 votes to 11, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Angola, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Gabon, Gambia, India, Lesotho, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay.

464. The representative of Brazil made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

465. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/62.

Situation of human rights in Cuba

466. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.37, sponsored by Albania*, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Honduras*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Japan, Kuwait*, Liechtenstein*, Lithuania*, the Netherlands, Nicaragua*, Norway*, Poland, Romania, Slovakia*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Belgium*, Luxembourg*, Panama* and Portugal subsequently joined the sponsors.

467. The representative of Cuba requested a roll-call vote on the draft resolution.

468. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Cuba.

469. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.37.

470. The draft resolution was adopted by 27 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Angola, China, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, India, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

471. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Brazil and Chile.

472. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/63.

Cooperation with representatives of the United Nations human rights bodies

473. At the 65th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the observer for Hungary introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.80, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, the Gambia, Hungary*, Sweden* and Switzerland*.

474. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

475. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/64.

Situation in East Timor

476. At the same meeting, the Commission postponed consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.81, sponsored by Angola, Belgium*, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, Mozambique*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

477. At the 68th meeting, on 11 March 1993, the observer for Denmark, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.81/Rev.1), sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.81 and by the United States of America. Guinea-Bissau subsequently joined the sponsors.

478. The revised draft resolution contained the following revisions:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph, which read "Disappointed by the frequent denial of access to the territory of East Timor to human rights organizations as well as to some other relevant international observers,", was replaced by a new paragraph;

(b) A new paragraph was added as the seventh preambular paragraph;

(c) In operative paragraph 1, the words "in the territory of" between the words "violations in" and the words "East Timor" were deleted;

(d) In operative paragraph 3, the words "and urges the Government of Indonesia to account fully for those still missing since that date" were added at the end of the paragraph;

(e) Operative paragraph 7, which read "Renews its call on the Indonesian authorities to allow access to East Timor to human rights organizations and additional humanitarian organizations;", was replaced by a new paragraph.

479. At the same meeting, the representative of Malaysia moved, under rule 65, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, that the Commission take no decision on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.81/Rev.1.

480. Statements relating to the motion were made by the representatives of Angola, Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Poland, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America.

481. The representative of the United States of America requested a roll-call vote on the motion, which was rejected by 22 votes to 15, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Against: Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, Venezuela.

482. The representative of Malaysia requested a roll-call vote on the draft resolution.

483. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Austria and Indonesia.

484. Draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.81/Rev.1 was adopted by 22 votes to 12, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia.

Against: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Tunisia, Venezuela.

485. At the 69th meeting, on 12 March 1993, explanations of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Uruguay.

486. At the same meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that had he been present at the voting he would have voted against the draft resolution.

487. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/97.

Situation of human rights in Albania

488. At the 65th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.85, sponsored by Albania*, Austria, Belgium*, Canada, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Ireland*, Italy*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

489. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

490. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/65.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

491. On 8 March 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.87) was submitted by the Chairman.

492. At the 65th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the Chairman introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.87/Rev.1), which contained a new paragraph as operative paragraph 4.

493. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.87/Rev.1.

494. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

495. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/66.

Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon

496. At the same meeting, the representative of Mauritania introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.90, sponsored by Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Bahrain*, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Iraq*, Jordan*, Kuwait*, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco*, Oman*, Pakistan, Qatar*, Saudi Arabia*, Somalia*, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates*, Yemen* and Zambia. Madagascar subsequently joined the sponsors.

497. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a vote was taken on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.90. The draft resolution was adopted by 50 votes to 1.

498. A statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representative of Uruguay.

499. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/67.

Situation of human rights in Haiti

500. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.92, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium*, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Haiti*, Ireland*, Italy*, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Senegal*, Spain*, Sweden*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Australia, Hungary*, Jamaica*, Japan, Luxembourg*, Panama*, Peru, Switzerland* and Turkey* subsequently joined the sponsors.

501. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.92.

502. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

503. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of the United States of America.

504. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/68.

Situation in Equatorial Guinea

505. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.93, sponsored by Costa Rica.

506. The representative of Costa Rica orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The sixth and tenth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 2, 5, 7 and 13 were deleted;

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "in exile" between the word "parties" and the word "should" were deleted;

(c) The eighth preambular paragraph, which read: "Pointing out that the reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Equatorial Guinea, so long as an overall political solution is not achieved and a broad-based government is not established, are the persistence of systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the systematic application of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment to political prisoners, as well as other obstacles which the refugees are reported to face if they return to Equatorial Guinea,", was replaced by a new text;

(d) In operative paragraph 3, the word "systematic" was deleted and the words "and the lack of cooperation with the Expert" were added at the end of the paragraph;

(e) In operative paragraph 11, the words ", as the President of the Republic has already given a written undertaking to do in a letter to the Committee on the Return of Exiles, the return of all refugees and exiles, inter alia," were replaced by the words "the return of exiles and refugees";

(f) In operative paragraph 18, the words "unless there is a significant improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Equatorial Guinea" were added at the end of the paragraph.

507. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the Netherlands and the United States of America and the observer for Equatorial Guinea.

508. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

509. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/69.

Human rights and mass exoduses

510. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.94, sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Italy*, Japan, Jordan*, Mauritania, New Zealand*, Norway*, the Philippines*, Poland, the Russian Federation, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia. Austria, Luxembourg*, Madagascar* and Turkey* subsequently joined the sponsors.

511. The representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, in operative paragraph 4, the word "informed" between the words "governmental and" and the word "intergovernmental".

512. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

513. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/70.

Situation of human rights in Tajikistan

514. At the 66th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the Chairman of the Commission made the following statement:

> "The Commission on Human Rights is deeply concerned by reports of serious human rights violations associated with the armed civil conflicts in Tajikistan. These reported violations include the killing of non-combatants, the taking of hostages, summary executions and arbitrary detentions. Large numbers of people have fled from their homes, causing greater suffering. The situation of the large number of Tajik refugees on the border of Afghanistan is also a cause of great concern which requires international humanitarian assistance.

"The Commission welcomes and commends the efforts of both the United Nations and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the field to help those in need.

"Recognizing the connection between the ongoing hostilities and the continuing violations of human rights, the Commission calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Tajik people of whatever political or ethnic affiliation and to negotiate, on an urgent basis, a permanent end to the hostilities to ensure a lasting peace, thereby permitting internationally-recognized humanitarian norms to be implemented and the internally displaced population to return to their homes in safety and free from the fear of persecution."

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

515. At the same meeting, the observer for Sweden introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.97, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Estonia*, Ethiopia*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Latvia*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, New Zealand*, Nicaragua*, Norway*, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal*, Slovakia*, Spain*, Swaziland*, Sweden*, Switzerland* and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

516. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

517. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/71.

Situation of human rights in Romania

518. At the same meeting, the observer for Sweden introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.98, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Turkey*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Russian Federation subsequently joined the sponsors.

519. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

520. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/72.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

521. At the same meeting, the representative of France introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.101, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Ireland*, Italy*, Liechtenstein*,

Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Poland, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

522. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of France orally revised it by deleting in operative paragraph 18 the words "and all the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur" after the words "Decides to keep the matter".

523. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representative of Cuba and the observer for Myanmar.

524. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.101.

525. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

526. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of Japan.

527. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/73.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

528. At the same meeting, the observer for Denmark introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.103, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium*, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Kuwait*, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Rwanda*, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Turkey* subsequently joined the sponsors.

529. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to an estimate of the administrative and programme budget implications 2/ of draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.103.

530. The representatives of the Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made statements in connection with the draft resolution.

531. At the request of the representative of the Sudan, a vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution. Operative paragraph 11 was retained by 32 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Sudan.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

532. At the request of the representative of the Sudan, a roll-call vote was taken on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.103 as a whole. The draft resolution was adopted by 36 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Sudan.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia.

533. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of India and the Syrian Arab Republic.

534. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/74.

Situation of human rights in China

535. At the same meeting, the observer for Denmark introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.104, sponsored by Australia, Belgium*, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy*, Japan, Liechtenstein*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

536. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

"Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

"Taking note of recent developments in the situation of human rights in China,

"Concerned at the continuing reports of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in China, as well as measures which threaten the distinct cultural, religious and ethnic identity of persons belonging to minorities,

"Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteurs on the question of torture (E/CN.4/1993/26), on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (E/CN.4/1993/46) and on the question of religious intolerance (E/CN.4/1993/62), as well as the report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (E/CN.4/1993/25),

"1. Expresses concern over the continuing reports of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in China, including severe restrictions on the rights of freedom of expression, religion, assembly, association and fair trial;

"2. Calls upon the Government of China to take measures to ensure the observance of human rights and to improve the administration of justice in China;

"3. Invites the Government of China to continue to cooperate with the Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Government of China and to prepare a report for the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session on the situation of human rights in China on the basis of available information, including the reports of the special rapporteurs, working groups and treaty bodies as well as any other relevant information."

537. At the same meeting, the representative of China moved, under rule 65, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, that the Commission take no decision on draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.104.

538. Statements relating to the motion were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Canada, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

539. At the request of the representative of China, a roll-call vote was taken on the motion, which was adopted by 22 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Gambia, Lesotho, Mexico, Peru, Republic of Korea, Uruguay, Venezuela.

540. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of China and Poland.

541. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/110.

Situation of human rights in Togo

542. At the 67th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the representative of Germany introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.108, sponsored by France, Germany, Greece*, Hungary*, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Austria, Belgium*, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Ireland*, Italy*, Luxembourg*, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain*, Switzerland* and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

543. The representative of Germany orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) A new paragraph was inserted as the seventh preambular paragraph;

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the words "to create conditions conducive to the return of Togolese refugees in neighbouring countries in complete security and dignity and" were inserted between the words "necessary measures" and the words "to guarantee";

(c) Operative paragraph 4, which read "Invites the special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission to keep the situation of human rights in Togo under review;", was replaced by a new paragraph;

(d) At the end of operative paragraph 5 (a), the words "and to request them to indicate, as soon as possible, the action taken in pursuance of the present resolution" were added.

544. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

545. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of the Sudan.

546. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/75.

Human rights violations in Bougainville

547. On 8 March 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.51) was submitted by Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and the Solomon Islands*.

548. At the 67th meeting, on 10 March 1993, the representative of Guinea-Bissau introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.51/Rev.1), sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.51.

549. The revised draft resolution contained the following revisions:

(a) Operative paragraphs 1 and 2, which read:

"Encourages the Government of Papua New Guinea to lift the blockade of medical supplies and other essential needs imposed on the people of Bougainville;

"Also encourages the Government of Papua New Guinea to restore freedom of movement to the people of Bougainville, including the right to enter and leave Papua New Guinea;"

were deleted and the remaining operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(b) In new operative paragraph 1, the words "and Bougainville" were replaced by the words "particularly including Bougainville";

(c) In new operative paragraph 2, the word "people" after the words "the Bougainville" was replaced by the word "peoples".

550. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

551. Statements in explanation of their delegations' positions were made by the representatives of Australia, France, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America.

552. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/76.

Forced evictions

553. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft resolution III recommended by the Sub-Commission for adoption by the Commission (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. A).

554. The representative of the Netherlands orally proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, after the words "range of actors" delete the remainder of the paragraph;

(b) In operative paragraph 1, delete the word "gross" between the words "constitute a" and the word "violation";

(c) In operative paragraph 7, replace the words "item 12, entitled 'Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any parts of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories', and to determine how most effectively to continue its consideration of the issue of the forced evictions" by the words "the agenda item entitled 'Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights'.".

555. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic proposed that the word "gross" not be deleted as proposed by the representative of the Netherlands. The representative of the Netherlands accepted the proposal made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

556. The Commission accepted the amendments proposed by the representative of the Netherlands as further amended by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

557. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

558. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of the United States of America.

559. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/77.

Detention in Bougainville

560. At the same meeting, the Commission considered draft decision 2 recommended by the Sub-Commission to the Commission for adoption (see E/CN.4/1993/2, chap. I, sect. B).

561. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

562. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/111.

Situation of human rights in Sri Lanka

563. At the 68th meeting, on 11 March 1993, the representative of Sri Lanka made a statement concerning the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka.

564. This statement was acknowledged by the Chairman as follows:

"The Commission acknowledges the statement of the representative of Sri Lanka concerning the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka.

"The Government of Sri Lanka has outlined a programme of work which is to be implemented in the course of the year which includes: taking appropriate measures to ascertain the whereabouts of alleged missing persons; prosecution of those found responsible for disappearances and other human rights violations; a comprehensive review and revision of emergency legislation relating to arrest and detention; compilation and publication of a consolidated version of all current emergency regulations; continued implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on disappearances contained in its 1991 report and consideration of the working group's recommendations in its 1992 report.

"The intention of the Government of Sri Lanka to share with the Commission, its mechanisms and other interested parties information on the progress made is noted. The efforts of the government to arrive at a negotiated political settlement to the problems in the North and the East of the country should be encouraged.

"As requested by the delegation of Sri Lanka, this acknowledgement will be included in the final report of the Commission and the statement of the delegation of Sri Lanka in its entirety in the summary records of this session."

A. Question of human rights in Cyprus

565. In connection with agenda item 12 (a), the Commission had before it the following documents:

Report of the Secretary-General provided pursuant to Commission decision 1992/106 (E/CN.4/1993/36);

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/82);

Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/110).

566. Statements 3/ were made by the following members of the Commission: Argentina (49th), Australia (54th), Brazil (53rd), Bulgaria (49th), China (45th), Cyprus (49th), Czech Republic (49th), Finland (49th), Guinea-Bissau (45th), India (49th and 50th), Japan (50th), Nigeria (49th), Pakistan (45th), Republic of Korea (51st), Russian Federation (54th), Sri Lanka (49th and 50th), Syrian Arab Republic (53rd).

567. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for: Denmark (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (45th), Greece (51st), Turkey (55th).

568. The observer for Switzerland made a statement (55th).

569. A statement was made by the World Federation of Trade Unions (52nd).

570. A statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Cyprus (55th).

571. At the 59th meeting, on 8 March 1993, the Chairman proposed a draft decision postponing the debate on agenda item 12 (a) to the fiftieth session of the Commission, when it would be given due priority, it being understood that action required by previous resolutions of the Commission on the subject would continue to remain operative, including the request to the Secretary-General that he provide a report to the Commission regarding their implementation. The observer for Turkey requested that his reservations with respect to the previous decisions of the Commission be placed on record.

572. The draft decision was adopted without a vote.

573. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section B, decision 1993/109.

B. Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII): report of the Working Group on Situations established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/41 of 25 May 1990

574. The Commission considered item 12 (b) in closed session at its 36th and 37th meetings, on 24 February, at its 39th meeting, on 25 February, at its 44th meeting, on 1 March, at its 56th meeting, on 5 March, and at its 66th meeting, on 10 March 1993. It had before it for consideration under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) the human rights situations in Bahrain, Chad, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan and Zaire, as publicly announced by the Chairman. The Chairman also announced that the Commission had decided to discontinue consideration of the human rights situation in Bahrain and Kenya. The Chairman further announced that the Commission would no longer examine the human rights situation in the Sudan and Zaire under the confidential procedure governed by Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), in view of the public procedure concerning both countries established by Commission resolutions 1993/60 and 1993/61, respectively.

575. The Chairman reminded the members of the Commission that, in conformity with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), they should not make any reference in public debate to the confidential decisions taken under Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) nor to any confidential material relating thereto.

576. In accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and after consultations with the regional groups, the Chairman will designate five members to serve in their personal capacity on the Working Group on Situations meeting prior to the fiftieth session of the Commission in 1994.

XIII. MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS

577. The Commission considered agenda item 13 at its 64th and 67th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 1993. 1/

578. In connection with agenda item 13, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (E/CN.4/1993/51).

579. At the 64th meeting, in the general debate on agenda item 13, a statement was made by the representative of Pakistan.

580. At the same meeting, the Commission also heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, International Indian Treaty Council, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Federation of Democratic Youth.

581. At the 67th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.100, sponsored by Algeria*, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Ecuador*, France, Greece*, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco*, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda*, Senegal* and Venezuela. Tunisia subsequently joined the sponsors.

582. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

583. A statement in explanation of his delegation's position was made by the representative of Japan.

584. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/89.

XIV. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

585. The Commission considered agenda item 14 at its 64th and 67th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 1993. 1/

586. The Commission had before it the following documents:

Letter dated 2 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/108);

Letter dated 10 March 1993 from the secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal addressed to the Secretary of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1993/119).

587. At the 64th meeting, in the general debate on agenda item 14, a statement was made by the representative of Pakistan.

588. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Iraq.

589. Also at the same meeting, the Commission heard statements by the following non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, International Educational Development, Inc., International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

590. At the 67th meeting, the Commission took up consideration of the draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda item 14.

591. On 2 March 1993, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.47) had been submitted by Burundi, Cameroon*, Ethiopia*, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal*, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*.

592. At the 67th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.4/1993/L.47/Rev.1) sponsored by the same member and observer States as draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.47. Equatorial Guinea* and Swaziland* subsequently joined the sponsors.

593. The revised draft resolution contained revisions as follows:

(a) The eighth preambular paragraph, which read "Gravely concerned at recent reports of dumping of harmful wastes in Africa;" was replaced by a new text;

(b) In the ninth preambular paragraph, the word "also" was inserted after the word "Aware";

(c) The tenth preambular paragraph, which read "Convinced that the dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes in African and other developing countries constitutes a violation of the collective human rights of the populations of these countries," was replaced by a new text.

(d) In operative paragraph 6, the words ", including prevention of illegal traffic," were inserted between the word "wastes" and the words "at its fifty-first session".

594. Statements in connection with the revised draft resolution were made by the representatives of the Gambia and the United States of America.

595. The representative of the United States requested a vote on the revised draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Cuba, the vote was taken by roll-call. The draft resolution was adopted by 34 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

596. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States of America.

597. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/90.

598. At the same meeting, the representative of France introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/1993/L.82, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium*, Bulgaria, Cameroon*, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece*, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal* and Turkey. Algeria* subsequently joined the sponsors.

599. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

600. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 1993/91.

601. At the same meeting, the representative of France introduced draft decision E/CN.4/1993/L.106, sponsored by Chile and France.